nominated two Ministers Pienipotentiary to represent the United States in this Congress, and upon these nominations a long and animated debate occurred in the Senate, while upon the appropriation for their pay a similar debate arose in the House of Representatives. Although nothing could be done which would not come here for sanction before it could be binding, although the use of nothing but moral power was meditated, although the whole thing resolved itself into a mutual conference—a friendly consultation about the common table becomes acquainted with our course. In connexion with this probable event, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this commissioner from Yucatan had no scooner learned that a treaty would probably be entered into than he sent a formal protest to the President, through the Secretary of State, remonstrating against the ratification, unless provision was made in the truth of the Yucatanese against the ventual conference—a friendly consultation about the common state of the Maxicans. This comprisioners was the above the President of the United States; meditated, although the whole thing resolved itself into a mutual conference—a friendly consultation about the common good and the common prosperity; yet in that debate it was earnestly contended that such a step was full of danger; that it was a fearful departure from established policy; that our interests were best protected and promoted by avoiding all alliances and entanglements with foreign Powers, and few gentlemen advocated this policy of non-intervention, even for the purpose of consultation, more decidedly than the President. His opinions are left on record, and if there be some shades of difference between the member from Tennessee and the Predifference between the member from Tennessee and the President, now anxious for a wider fame, the change of position may possibly account for it. If the Senate will be a little patient I will read a few paragraphs from the second volume of the Register of Debates, second part:

"Mr. Para offered the following:

tient I will read a few paragraphs from the second volume of the Register of Debates, second part:

"Mr. Polk offered the following:

"Resolved, That it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, when called on for appropriations to defray the expenses of foreign missions, to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of such missions, and to determine and act thereon as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the sending of ministers on the part of the United States to take part in the deliberations of the Congress of South American nations at Panama would be a total departure from the uniform course of policy pursued by this Government from the adoption of the federal constitution to the present period, and might, and in all probability would, have a tendency to involve the nation in entangling alliances and endanger the neutrality and relations of amity and peace, which at present happily subsist between the United States and the belligerent Powers, old Spain and the Southern republics of this continent.

"Resolved therefore, That it is inexpedient to send ministers on the part of the United States to take part in the deliberations of the said Congress of South American nations at Panama, and that it is inexpedient to grant any appropriation to defray the expenses of said mission."—Gales & Scaton's Debates in Congress, p. 2166, Tuesday, April 11, 1826.

This, sir, was the opinion of the President when a member of Congress that it would endanger the peace and safety of these United States to be represented in that Congress, and that the whole thing was entirely inexpedient; and while he held this he also held that Congress was under no obligation to make the necessary appropriation for a minister duly appointed. I will read also from a speech delivered by the same gentleman in the House upon the same subject. He says:

"The proposed mission to Panama was without a precedent

gentleman in the House upon the same subject. He says : "The proposed mission to Panama was without a precedent in our history, was novel in its character, and, in his judgment, dangerous to the best interests of the country."

This language, sir, is very happily adapted to the present eccasion—is very emphatic and full of meaning. He con-

"This (said Mr. P.) is a portentous and very importan "This (and Mr. P.) is a portentous and very important crisis in the history of this country, and every patriot should be at his post. We are about to depart from our ancient and plain republican simplicity, and to become a great and splendid Government; new projects are set on foot; we are called upon by the President to change the whole policy of the country as adopted by our fathers, and so happily pursued by their posterity down to the present period. He called on gentlemen, before they abandoned the present safe policy of the country, to ponder well what they are about to do."—p. 2478.

Sir. I have this opinion of the President then will not be Sir, I hope this opinion of the President then will not be without its influence on this body. Ponder well what you are about to do. One sentence more, and I have done:

without its influence on this body. Ponder well what you are about to do. One sentence more, and I have done:

"Before he concluded (Mr. P. said) he would say a word in relation to the pledge [Mr. Monroe's declaration] which it was said the nation had given in regard to the South American policy. When the message of the late President of the United States was communicated to Congress in 1823, it was viewed as it should have been, as the mere expression of opinion of the Executive, submitted to the consideration and deliberation of Congress; and designed, probably, to produce an effect upon the councils of the Holy Alliance, in relation to their supposed intention to interfere in the war between Spain and her former colonies. That effect it probably had an agency in producing; and if so, it has performed its office. The President had no power to bind the nation by such a pledge. The sound and sober judgment of the people of the United States has not been brought up to the conclusion that we could in any event make common cause with the republics of the South, or involve ourselves in the calamities of war in their behalf. All our sympathies, all our good feeling, were with them; we wished them success, but self-preservation is the first law of nature and of nations. We were then, as he hoped we still were, unprepared to depart from our settled policy. As a strong evidence of what the opinions of this House then were, the present Secretary of State, then a member of the House, had submitted a resolution responding to the sentiments of the message of the President. The Greek resolution was submitted, too, at the same session by the honorable member from Massachusetts; the fever was up; we seemed to be then, if we ever had been, prepared to go on a political crusade in behalf of others. The sober judgment of the House interposed; the Greek resolution shared its fate, and alveps upon the table.

"Mr. Clar aw clearly that the same fate inevitably awaited his South American resolution, with only this difference, that i

I might, sir, read much more advice and argument from the speeches of the President equally important for the cautious admonitions contained in them. What, I pray the Senate to consider, called forth these warnings, these forebodings of evil? This great alarm was excited by a proposal to send to evil? This great alarm was excited by a proposal to send to the republics of South America two diplomatic functionaries clothed simply with the power to consult and confer together for the peace, safety, and prosperity of the free Governments of this continent. The President then saw great danger in any departure, however inconsiderable, from the old and safe policy of non-intervention. He feared not only all entangling ances, but all association whatever, and evidently holds it to be a triumph that the resolution of Mr. Clay, in response to Mr. Monroe's declaration, was defeated, and that the reso-lution offered by Mr. Webster in regard to the Greeks shared the same fate. "The fever (says the President) was then up." Yes, sir, the fever of sympathy with nations struggling for their freedom, and none other. They were weak, feeble Powers, it is true, making no great figure in this noisy world, but still liberty was as dear to them as to Frenchmen, and they contended manfully for it, and achieved it without the countenance of the President. The declaration of Mr. Monroe is couched in a manner not to be misapprehended. Its force and validity is justly denied, and it is placed on the footforce and validity is justly denied, and it is placed on the footing of an Executive opinion called forth by the combination of the Holy Alliance; but, having performed its office, which amounted to nothing, as it was obligatory upon nobody, it was substantially, in 1826, obsolete. There is truth in this, Mr. President; it was dead, buried, and forgotten until the President dug it up, breathed into it new life, and now declares it to be (Executive opinion though it is, and nothing more) the established policy of the country. His language in his message of April 29, 1848, is, in regard to the dominion and sovereignty of Yucatan, as follows:

ereignty of Yucatan, as follows:

"Yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "dominion and sovereignty," (Yucatan,) either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European Power. In the language of President Monroe, in his measage of December, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and salety." In my annual measage of December, 1845, I declared that "near a quarter of a century ago the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual measage of one of my predecessors, that 'the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power.' This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European Power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy."

Sir, I have not strength to pursue this subject, but the read-

Sir, I have not strength to pursue this subject, but the reading of the opinions of 1826 and those of 1845 and 1848, when it became necessary to justify the Executive policy in regard to Texas, Oregon, and Yucatan, will present the contrast, and exhibit the change which circumstances have worked out from a remarkably cautious policy to one which is marked, I might say, comparatively with arrogance and presumptions.

sumption.

I must refrain from further comments, Mr. President, that I may notice one topic more, which must not be omitted What effect, I would ask, Mr. President, if we send an army to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan, is it to have upon our pending treaty with Mexico? The Senator from Michigan seemed to think that the only obligation which attached to any armistice was simply to keep within the limits prescribed by the parties. I take it, of course, that he would prescribed by the parties. I take it, of course, that he would do all that is required to be done in the agreement, and leave undone those things which would violate our faith or tarnish undone those things which would violate our faith or tarnish our honor. The question is a plain one. If an army of ours arrives in Yucatan, while we are negotiating a treaty with Mexico, what effect will such a course have upon the ratification of that treaty? Will not a step of this description defeat or be likely to defeat the treaty? There are gentlemen dissatisfied with the instrument, who, no doubt, desire its defeat. To such the accomplishment of a scheme of this description would no doubt be acceptable. But, aside from all influences of this description, we find Mexico claiming Yucatan as one of the States of her united confederacy. We have taken from her Texas, under circumstances much less aggravated than those under which we now propose to take possession of Yucatan. If, under such circumstances, we send vated than those under which we now propose to take possession of Yucatan. If, under such circumstances, we send down troops to occupy Yucatan, even on the condition contained in the amendment, viz. that the occupation should continue only until the inhabitants can protect themselves, or until the Mexican Government protects them, would not such occupation be equivalent to perpetual, and would not the Mexicans so view it? If, while engaged in solemnly ratifying this treaty with Mexico, we are thus intent upon seizing another province that belongs to her, will she ratify it under such circumstances? Unless we have misconceived her character entirely, unless we have failed to comprehend the irrascibility of her temper, and her impatience under insult, it is evident that every step towards the ratification of the treaty will be

strengthened or our prosperity promoted.

It is our duty, then, not unnecessarily to prolong it, or rashly to rush into new contests. But we cannot set ourselves up as the guardians of the nations on this continent, or prescribe rules of conduct to Europe in its intercourse with such nations, without rousing feelings of resentment which cannot fail to beget hostility; we cannot do to others what we condemn in them without subjecting ourselves to the charge of arrogance, selfishness, and injustice. It is not for us to dictate to others the kind and extent of intercourse which they may establish, for this involves a violation of the most obvious princ ples of right. We have never ceased to denounce the assault upon the Danish fleet by the English, and the partition of Poland as shameful acts of aggression; nor can we perpetrate similar wrongs, under pretexts however plausible, without incurring censure. It requires a very extraordinary case of threatened

pects, and, though we have arrived slowly at the truth, by one revelation after another, enough now appears to admonish us to pause, and, in the language of the President in 1826, to ponder on what we are about to do. No one can foresee where the adoption of this measure would lead us. Will any one that dare to say it will not bring with it the continuance of the present war, or that it may not involve us in one greatly more calamitous? I hope, Mr. President, we shall not abandon the old republican track, for that travelled by despots and ambitious

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Great Sale of Lands, Town Lots, Water Power,

&c., on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under the authority granted in the 13th section of the law of the State of Illinois of February 21, 1843, the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 1st day of September next, all the Canal Lands, Town Lots, Water Power, and Buildings which are included in the deed of trust executed by the Governor of the State of Illinois on the 26th June, 1845, in pursuance of laws of the said State of February 21, 1845, and March 1, 1845, enacted for "the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and for the payment of the Canal debt:"

That is to say, about 230,000 acres of land, all lying upon or within a distance of five miles on either side of said Canal, and extending the entire length of same, 100 miles, viz. from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to the town of La Salle, on the Illinois river; also, town lots in the city of Chicago, Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Kamhakee, Morris, Ottawa, and La Salle, including water power at several points on the Canal—Lockport, Johiet, Kamkakee, &c.

The sale will commence at Chicago on the 1st day of September next, and will be continued at that place, and, suecessively, at other towns on the Canal, from day to day, until all the said lands, &c. shall have been offered for sale, as directed by law.

The terms of sale are: One-fourth cash, the residue of the TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under the au

rected by law.

The terms of sale are: One-fourth cash, the residue of the

suppended the moments she becomes acquainted with our course. In connection with this probable server, I desire to call the attainion of the Senate to the fact that this commissioner should be senate the senate of peace, nor is his State, if her represents her sent ment. His first wish is to keep us embroided in war till Yucatan falls into the possession of the United States. All his fetters have been written, and his facts, if fact they are have been written, and his facts, if fact they are have been sent to be a sent of the sent o

as bounty.

It is deemed important that provision be made for the appointment of a suitable number of Indian agents to reside among the various tribes in Oregon, and that appropriations be made to enable them to treat with these tribes, with a view to restore and preserve peace between them and the white in-

abitants.

Should the laws recommended be promptly passed, the mes Should the laws recommended be promptly passed, the measures for their execution may be completed during the present season, and before the severity of winter will interpose obstacles in crossing the Rocky Mountains. If not promptly passed a delay of another year will be the consequence, and may prove destructive to the white settlements in Oregon.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, MAY 29, 1848. censure. It requires a very extraordinary case of threatened danger to ourselves to authorize an interference with the admitted rights of others.

No such case now exists, authorizing interference for our own safety. I have looked at this proposition in all its aspects, and, though we have arrived slowly at the truth, by one petch, and, though we have arrived slowly at the truth, by one dare to say it will not bring with a unconscious of the constitution of the constituti

pose of it at the earliest practicable period.

Mr. COLLAMER desired to ask the gentleman from Georgia if the Oregon territorial bill contained a provision for the protection of the citizens of Oregon; and if in 1846 there was not an act passed to provide for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen and for establishing military stations on the route to Oregon? He wished to know what had become of

should they stop half way?

After some other observations, he moved that the message be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. VINTON said the message now before the House, it

Mr. VINTON said the message now before the House, it he had heard it correctly, proposed, in the first place, to raise a military force for the protection of our people in Oregon, and in the next place it proposed that the Congress of the United States should provide a Territorial Government for the Territory of Oregon. Now, there was no necessary connexion between these two things. If our people were in danger, that might be good ground, of course, for raising a military force for their protection; but a bill to establish a Territorial Government did not contemplate any such thing as raising a military force. It would be out of place in such a bill to make an addition to the standing army.

The terms of ale are One-fourth cash, the residue of the purposes and provides a Territorial Government for the Territory of Oregon. Now, there was no measure to the content of the sand refers in carrie upon that question as a provide a Territory of Oregon. Now, there was no measure to the content of the sand refers in carrie upon that question as a provide a Territory of Oregon. Now, there was no measure to the content of the sand refers in carrie upon that question as a provide a Territory of Oregon. Now, there was no most the things of the purpose are strictly independent and in the territory of Oregon. The was not the territory of Oregon. They were now about the territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and they are the cash of Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide and the territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. They were now and the provide a Territory of Oregon. The Territory of Oregon. The Territory of Oregon. The Territ

this message from the President of the United States. Our citizens who are now inhabitants of Oregon were in need of military aid to protect them against the Indian tribes, and

were necessary for carrying on peaceable relations with them. That was one of the chief causes of the present difficulties. both; but, until Congress gave them the protection of law, sanction of the House. Whether the views of gentlemen this coumight agree with those of others, or with those of Presidential aspirants, it mattered not; let every gentleman express his Mr. (

do assmuch harm as good.

Mr. HARALSON replied that he had just voted to make the Oregon bill the special order for an early day, and he trusted he should not be considered opposed to speedy action.

This he intended to make his course.

This he intended to make his course.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, said he had introduced the reso-

those troops which were ordered to be raised for that specific purpose.

Mr. COBB replied that the Oregon territorial bill did not contain any provisions to furnish the protection for which an appeal had now been made, and he hoped the gentleman from Vermont would now co-operate with him in the adoption of a measure which should furnish the aid required. Though it contained no such provision, it could be easily amended so as to answer that purpose, and he hoped it would be so amended as to carry out the wishes of the people of Oregon, and to answer that purpose, and he hoped it would be so amended as to carry out the wishes of the people of Oregon, and afford them protection against the Indian tribes.

In reference to the act of 1846, of which the gentleman from Vermont had spoken, it would be recollected that it was passed before the war broke out with Mexico; and if the gentleman would examine the provisions of that bill, he would see that that regiment was not designated for any particular service. That regiment was not designated for any particular service. That regiment was not designated for any particular service. That regiment was not designated for any particular service. That regiment was not designated for any particular service. That regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The regiment was not designated for any particular service. The the was inclined from this experience to depore; if they had not, the country had. "A burnt child dreads the fire." He was inclined from this experience to any if there were an exigency arising they should confine the way, if there were an exigency arising they should confine the transfer of the was willing that that force should be provided. He concurred with the gentleman from Mississippi that the questions involved in this bill were of the highest importance. He was aware that a new, and not only a new but a startling doctrine had been But there had been an open avowal of another purpose, which for two years. For more than two years they had been promised the protection of laws; and now, when such an opportunity presents itself, and the people are exposed to immediate danger, and the consequences which follow if support were withheld, why, he would ask the gentleman from New York, should they stop half way?

After some other observations, he moved that the message

thing wish was really necessary; but what did to occasion the found of the port of the gentleman from the port of the powder works of Mr. Jaxas Baattr, on the Baltimore for the powder works of Mr. Jaxas Baattr, on the

the same bill a proposition to protect the people of Dragon and one establishing a territorial government for that people.

Mr. COBB inquired if a majority had not the powe at any bill?

Mr. VINTON assented, but, he added, that wa one of those subjects on which gentlemen could not be gaggd here. He did not say that he wished to speak upon it himself, but there was a great question involved which had been much dehated out of place, and when it should come up in its proper place he should be disposed to hear both sides of the House in the most to Mexico? Who, then, was responsible for the state of things which now existed there? We were told that the territory under the expectation of our protection, let them afford immediate relief.

His principal object in rising was to inform the people every where that there was no disposition, he believed, on his side of the House of the House and their little ones into that territory under the expectation of our protection, let them that territory under the expectation of our protection, let them that territory under the expectation of our protection, let them that territory under the expectation of our protection, let them that territory under the expectation of our protection, let them the trivitory under the expectation of our protection, let them the trivitory under the expectation of our protection, let them the territory under the expectation of our protection, let them a small force had been put on the way to Santa Fe; but the great purpose for which the regiment was expressly authorized by Congress had been totally neglected by the Executive, and hence the inhabitants in Oregon had suffered. Who was of the House, and it was disclaimed on the other, to blink this sprinciples to he made as familiar as household words, let who wished it correctly understead, that there was no disposition, he believed, on his side of the House, and it was disclaimed on the other, to blink this sprinciples to he made as familiar as household words, let who wished it correctly understead

render unnecessary these additional troops which the genileman from Georgia called for.

Mr. BOYDEN asked why it was that the President of the United States could send an army into Texas, yea even into the territory of Mexico, without giving notice to Congress of his intention to do so, and yet could not send aid to our own citizens in our own Territory of Oregon without calling upon Congress for authority?

Mr. BOYDEN asked why it was that the President of the United States could send an army into Texas, yea even into the territory of Mexico, without giving notice to Congress of his intention to do so, and yet could not send aid to our own citizens in our own Territory of Oregon without calling upon Congress for authority?

Mr. BOYDEN asked why it was that the President of the United States of the case correctly understood. The fault, if fault there was, did not lie upon Congress, for they had made express provision for this case, and the President had diverted the force to other service. The President had diverted the force to other service. The President had diverted the force to other service. The President had the right, within the acknowledged limits of the territory of the United States, to dispose of the army as he saw fit; and he should always have a reserve force sufficient to congress for authority?

Mr. VINTON replied that that was a question which the gentleman from North Carolina could answer as well as he could. He then expressed the hope that the Oregon Territorial bill would not be made to interfere with the general appropriation bills.

Mr. HARALSON said it was important to act speedily on this message from the President of the United States. Our citizens who are now inhabitants of Oregon were in need of the United States. After some conversation on a point of order—

The question on the first division, viz. on laying on the ta-

forthwith to Oregon to give our citizens there the relief they demand. Thus speedy relief would be afforded, and the House would not place themselves in the attitude of disregarding the call, and engaging in idle debate upon subjects disconnected with that relief. The two subjects were not connected with rail Government which might tend ultimately to their security against the encroachments of the Indians; and the other proposed to raise a military force for their immediate relief.

Mr. COBB wished to make the simple suggestion to his colleague that this very war in which the people of Oregon were engaged with these Indian tibes originated in consequences of the failure of this Government to establish Indian aspirants, he could not sanction the gag. He wished at the proper that sort of recipier which the occasion required; and when the Oregon Wilting flow the chief causes of the establishing Territorial upon the territorial question. He thought he saw the object of the gentleman from Georgia; in the smoke created by the proposed to raise a military force for their immediate relief.

Mr. COBB wished to make the simple suggestion to his colleague that this very war in which the people of Oregon were engaged with these Indian tibes originated in consequences to this entire confederacy, and especially the Southern portion of it. However it might affect Presidential canvass. So far as he was concerned to the question of establishing Territorial upon the territorial question. He thought he saw the object of the gentlemen, but which he believed would receive President's message—in the excitement at the condition of our proposed to raise a military force for their immediate relief.

Southern portion of it. However it might affect Presidential canvass. So far as he was concerned to the gentlemen of the sumptor of the grat body of the people. He did not desire the subject with other questions affecting the President's message—in the excitement at the condition of our proposed to raise a military force for their immediate

wn views and those of his constituents boldly, fearlessly. But he asked his colleague if he did not know that it was utterly impossible to have as prompt action on the territorial bill as he in his fervor might desire. It had already been intimated that there were various questions which might arise in the discussion of that bill upon which a very large number of the members might desire to be heard.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, said he had introduced the resolution relative to the Oregon Territory bill without consultation with any individual, or without knowing that it was the intention of the President to send in the message which had discussion of that bill upon which a very large number of the members might desire to be heard.

Mr. HILLIARD could not undertake to conjecture when they would be passed, if topics of this kind were allowed to supersede them. But if the House would be able to dispose of them in a very few weeks. He would, however, refer to his friend from Ohio.

Mr. VINTON, being thus appealed to, said, if when the anion bills were up, all other subjects except the bill were allowed to supersed be asset to they would be passed to supersed them. But if the House would be able to dispose of them in a very few weeks. He would, however, refer to his friend from Ohio.

Mr. VINTON, being thus appealed to, said, if when the anion bills were up, all other subjects except the bill were to the Oregon Territory bill without consultation without knowing that it was the supersede them. But if the House would be passed they would be passed they would be passed they would be passed they would be passed.

proper provision for affording immediate security to our people in Oregon. But they might do both; they might, and he hoped they would as soon as possible, proceed to consider the territorial bill, and then, if his anticipations were fulfilled, the Committee on Military Affairs might report the bill to afford prompt relief, which he hoped would be passed immediately, and then gentlemen could spend the time in discussing the bill to establish the territorial government.

Mr. COLLAMER said there had been several instances in the course of his short Congressional experiences in which at the course of his short Congressional experiences in which at the constitution and surrounded by savage tribes, who were making incursions in the Union; they were surrounded by savage tribes, who were making incursions in the property and attacking and murcher prop

the session would pass and it would not be acted on.

He had no objection to the proposition of the gentleman from Georgia to refer this message to the Committee on Military Affairs. If its statements were true—and be had research to be like the committee on Military Affairs, demanded the previous trace. Military Affairs. If its statements were corroborated from reason to believe they were, they were corroborated from The demand was seconded and the main question ordered, other sources—if the people of that territory were now preyed upon by Indians, if they were the subjects of slaughter and other sources—if the people of that territory were now preyed upon by Indians, if they were the subjects of slaughter and massacre, we ought to provide means for their immediate protection. He was aware, as had been stated by the gentleman from Vermont, that these means had been furnished at a former period by Congress, but they had been diverted to another purpose, and it was enough now for them to know that protection was not now provided. Let the responsibility of diverting the military force rest where it might, Congress were obliged now either to call back that force or provide another.

The SPEAKER ruled out of order the amendment of which the constraints of the committee on Military Affairs and printed.

The question recurring on the resolution of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, to make the Oregon territorial bill the special order immediately after the general appropriation. bills are disposed of, and so to continue from day to day (except Fridays and Saturdays) until disposed of—

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The SPEAKER ruled out of order the amendment of which the constraints and printed.

Vice. That regiment was an addition to the longer than the control of the control

to be coaxed into a transaction of this kind, they did it with their eyes open. He would not.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Conn) had said that Indian agencies should be established over the country. Now the Ongon territory bill contained no provision for Indian agencies; there was nothing of the kind in it. The Indian agencies were a branch of the Government by themselves; they might be extended to as much or as little of the Indian territory as Congress thought proper; they were entirely independent of the territorial Governments. Therefore that did not analy the purpose.

Mr. VENABLE concurred fully with the gentlemen who thought they should adopt immediate action for the protection of the people of Oregon, and he took occasion to say to his friend from Vermont that, whatever might be the disposition of others, it was none of his (Mr. V.'s) to annex this amendment to the Oregon bill for the purpose of avoiding the discussion of the question to which the gentlemen who thought they should adopt immediate action for the protection of the people of Oregon, and he took occasion to say to his friend from Vermont that, whatever might be the disposition of others, it was none of his (Mr. V.'s) to annex this amendment to the Oregon bill for the purpose of avoiding the discussion of the question to which the gentlemen who thought they should adopt immediate action for the protection of the people of Oregon, and he took occasion to say to his friend from Vermont that, whatever might be the disposition of others, it was none of his (Mr. V.'s) to annex this amendment to the Oregon bill for the purpose of avoiding the disposition of the people of Oregon, and he took occasion to say to his friend from Vermont that, whatever might be the disposition of others, it was none of his (Mr. V.'s) to annex this amendment that the purpose of avoiding the disposition of the people of oregon, and he took

bated out of place, and when it should come up in its proper place he should be disposed to hear both sides of the House upon it, and to give to gentlemen from all portions of the country an opportunity to express their sentiments. He was not willing to take up that bill, with the understanding that the gag was to be applied in its passage. There was no necessary connexion between the territorial bill and the proposition for the protection of the citizens of Oregon, and he desired out of place, and when it should come up in its proper message implied, that Congress had failed to do its duty to the citizens in Oregon, and if their measure had not answered its purpose, it was because the Executive had not carried out the clearly expressed intentions of Congress.

When the protection of the citizens of Oregon, and he desired out to say that a part of a regiment were now employed on the route to Santa Fe and to Oregon to protect emigrants.

Mr. COLLAMER said this might be so, but he repeated legistrate children or many thing else would prevent a thorough discussion and understanding of each other's views. If the platform on which he and those out the clearly expressed intentions of a regiment were now employed on the route to Santa Fe and to Oregon to protect emigrants.

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Southern portion of the contrey, that they had an equal intention of the contrey, that they had an equal intention of the contrey, the transfer of the country, that they had an equal intention of the contrey, the transfer of the country of the clearly expressed intentions of the carries and the contrey of the country of the contrey of the country of the contrey of the country of not willing to take up that bill, with the understanding that the gag was to be applied in its passage. There was no necessary connexion between the territorial bill and the proposition for the protection of the citizens of Oregon, and he desired that they should be kept separate. We were in daily attached the Executive had violated the clearly expressed intenticesty of peace with Mexico, and then there would be a large military force at the disposal of the Gevernment, which would render unnecessary these additional troops which the gentleman from Georgia called for by purchase or conquest, by cession or treaty, his children and the children of his constituents had the right to put their foot and their property, and to demand that protection which the constitution of the United States gave them. When he ceased to stand by this right he hoped to be denounced as recreant to every high, noble, and holy feeling which should fill an American bosom.

Mr. HILLIARD recalled the attention of the House to the

question under consideration, and was understood to confess that he was not without suspicion that there were concealed that he was not without suspicion that there were concealed objects lurking beneath the proposition of the gentleman from Georgia, which looked to cutting short the debate on the Territorial bill. He heartily responded to the sentiments of his friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Baown,) who did not wish this question to be suppressed. He had no desire to pin these two subjects together, and dispose of them under the press of the gag, or to cut off any part of this House from the full and free expression of any sentiments which they might hold. He Military sid to protect them against the Indian tribes, and prompt action was necessary to give them that aid. He hoped it would not be mixed up with the consideration of the Oregon territorial bill; for when that bill shall come up it would be the discussed from day to day and week to week, and hence it was important to give this message such a direction—for instance, by referring it to the Military Committee—as would not be furnishing of speedy relief to those who appeal to us fir protection.

How could this be done? They were separate questions; both protection are recommendation that the President sense of the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon; and the other a specific recommendation that the President senses go to referred to the Committee on of the early propose then, instead of the motion of his colleague, that the President senses go be referred to the Committee on of the gasage through the House of the territories force to proceed that the President to raise a sufficient force to proceed form every portion of the confederacy. He had no idea of seeing the present that the President senses go be referred to the Committee on of Military Affairs, and let them prepare a bill to row, however, urging the importance of the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon; and the other a specific recommendation that the President senses go be referred to the Committee on force to proceed the way, (Mr. Cons.) because it contemplated the hurring the proposition of his colleague, that the President's message be referred to the Committee on of the early of Oregon; the way in the objected to the proposition to the town the force of the destroy of the Committee on the context of the con

That was one of the chief causes of the present difficulties.

The establishment of Indian agencies would be more effective towards putting an end to this war, and restoring friendly relations, than all the regiments we could send. They needed both; but, until Congress gave them the protection of law, and that of the other gentleman from Georgia receive the special content of the fiscal year was at hand. By all other measures of relief was the winning to bring up the Oregon bill, but every soft the views of the Southern portion of this confederacy. He hoped, therefore, the gentleman's proposition would be rejectled to the regiments we could send. They needed both; but, until Congress gave them the protection of law, and that of the other gentleman from Georgia receive the sanction of the House. Whether the views of gentlemen this course the general dispatch of business would be pro-Mr. COBB inquired at what time his friend from Alabama

thought the appropriation bills would be passed? And why they had not been passed long ago?

Mr. HILLIARD could not undertake to conjecture when

The SPEAKER ruled out of order the amendment of which Mr. Bowlers had given notice, and which he now offered, making the Oregon bill the special order for this day and until disposed of, and for this purpose postponing all previous special orders.

Considerable conversation ensued upon this point of order, but the decision of the Chair was accurated in without and

but the decision of the Chair was acquiesced in without ap

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and under its operation the original resolution of Mr. Smith was adopted.

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 29, 1848.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton : In the notice copied this morning in the Intelligencer, relating to the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to a violation of the Subtreasury law, "if is stated" that the violation of the law was committed by depositing the public moneys in the Philadelphia Bank for the payment of the interest. upon the public debt due in that city, and by paying that interest in bank notes instead of specie. Can there be any doubt of this? Why, any person who receives such interest in the city of New York, on his application to the paying officer at the Bank of America, signs the receipt for his interest, receives a check with which he applies to the paying teller of the bank, who pays him in bank notes, unless he demands specie, in which case he will receive it, the same as he would by demanding it on the notes of that bank or on any other bank in the city. But this is not singular : for here, in Washington, the pay to the members of the House. of Representatives is made by the Sergeant-at-Arms in a draft which the Sergeant-at-Arms will either get cashed for you. or it can be taken and used by you as a medium of payment. I am, yours, respectfully, A NEW YORKER

The whole amount of specie exported from the port of New

Powder Mill Explosion.—The graining mill attached to the powder works of Mr. James Beatter, on the Baltimore, and Susquehanna Railroad, about seven miles from Baltimore, exploded on Tuesday afternoon. Two of the workmen, named John Lyons and William Eaton, were killed. The mill had been lately erected, at an expense of about \$10,000, having been blown up about eighteen months since, killing